other ladies of Plymouth Church, stating all the circumstances of the various adulteries, and about the same time she had written a letter to the same import to certain members of Plymouth Church, probably the same persons. This letter he could not furnish, and he said it was of such a confidential character that it was not likely to be published. At the same time, or about that time, he had received a private letter from Mrs. Tilton, but he could not think of publishing it. The document given now to the public was all he was authorized to publish.

Mr. Wheeler, does not Mr. Tilton know of this confession ?"

"Emphatically not. Mr. Tilton says truly when he states that he has not made overtures for a reconciliation with his wife. I wish you would state this positively."

Reporters were disputched in every direction to obtain evidence which would throw light on the document and the circumstances under which it was written. Most persons with whom the reporters conversed spoke of the statement as either incredible or bogus. Few considered it at first as anything else than a lingering remnant of April Fool's Day, and when assured of its genuine character, either asked What's it worth?" or, "Who will believe it?" Some referred to the statements which have been industriously circulated that Mr. Tilton had been visiting his wife, and added, "This comes of his influence over her." There were few who were disposed to consider it in the serious character in which

it appeared to the reporters.
INTERVIEW WITH S. D. MORRIS. As a Tribune reporter crossed Fulton Ferry about

4 o'clock, he encountered Samuel D. Merris, the former counsel of Mr. Tilton in the suit against Mr. Beecher in 1875. He was taken into the carriage which the reporter occupied and shown a printed copy of the confession, as given above. On being told, as preliminary to its reading, that Mrs. Tilton had made a confession, Mr. Morris exclaimed: "My God! another!" He was evidently a very much amazed man. He

asked the reporter to read it a second time before he could comprehend its meaning. For several minutes he sat gazing vacantly into space apparently with out seeing anything and without heeding the suggestion of the reporter, that he seemed almost as astounded as any one would be if ignorant of the case. "Wheeler? Wheeler?" said Mr. Morris, after a while. "Yes! I used to meet him at Tilton's house when he was arranging about the property. He is a friend of the family, and, if he says it, it is so, sure

Mr. Morris was slipping off into legal reveries again of no pleasant kind, for the expression of his face grew harder every moment, when the reporter roused him with an inquiry as to his opinion of the

matter. Then he spoke:
"No!" said he, "No. I think I had better not talk now. When I got through with this matter I tried to dismiss it from my mind, for it had been a burden there for over a year. I tried to forget it as much as I could when it was over, cleared the rubbish of the case from my office to allow me to attend to my business. I have no desire to refresh my memory in regard to its details now. No! I think I had better case from my office to show the business. I have no desire to refresh my memory in regard to its details now. No! I think I had better say nothing now until I have thought it all over in my mind. It is entirely unexpected to me," he explained. "I have not seen Mrs. Tilton since six months ago, and then only by chance in a street-car. Theodore I have not seen at all since last Summer before he went to Europe."

"How will it affect the old suit? It is hard to tell. I have no idea what the effect may be. The suit was never ended, you know; it may be taken up any moment or not. As the jury disagreed, it simply remained undecided and pending. But what this confession may cause it is not possible for any man to anticipate."

man to anticipate."
"What do you think," was asked, "of Mrs. Til-

As I said before, when the case ended I endeavored to dismiss it from my mind. But Mrs. Tilton has made so many statements and so many denials, so many charges, and withdrawn them so often, that I don't consider that anything she may now

of the slightest importance-certainly BENJAMIN F. TRACY NON-COMMITTAL.

The next person encountered was Benjamin F. Tracy, who it will be remembered was prominent among Mr. Beecher's counsellors during the famous trial. He was entirely non-committal, and amused himself by interviewing the interviewer at full length. Having obtained full details of all the reporter knew and surmised he said had nothing to say. The confession he had nothing to say. The confession was not, he added, a surprise to him, for he had heard of, though he had not seen, the letter seut a month previous to certain members of Plymouth Church. He was certain the general statement of Mrs. Thion could have no force in a court of justice, and did not think, in view of the many statements she had published, and some of which she had aworn to, that any new contrary statement by her would be credited by the public.

MES MODER PREVISES TO TALK

MRS. MORSE REFUSES TO TALK.

Mrs. Tilton, where the latter is living, no information could be obtained last evening. The door was soon opened a few inches, as far was soon opened a few inches, as fairs as a chain and bolt would permit. One of Theodore Tilton's sons then asked the visitor's errand. Upon being informed that he desired to see Mrs. Morse, he demanded the inquirer's business. When told that it was a Tribun's reporter who desired to see her concerning Mrs. Tilton's letter, the lad promptly said, "Mrs. Morse has no information to impart to the press," A sharp voice from the top of the stairs then called out, "Close the door," and the command was obeyed.

THE CONFESSION NOT A SURPRISE.

THE CONFESSION NOT A SURPRISE.

A gentleman who was prominently connected with the defence in the Beecher suit, on being shown a proof-slip of the letter, after reading it carefully without evincing any surprise looked up and said, "Well!" On being asked his opinion of it, he at first declined to express any, but subsequently remarked that Mr. Beecher's friends had expected something of the kind for some time. As to the statement of Mr. Wheeler, to whom the letter was addressed, that Theodore Tilton did not know of its existence, the gentleman remarked with a smile, That would be the way he would go to work!"

Frequently during the Winter," said he, "Mr. Beecher has been applied to for money to aid Mrs. Tilton-the request, or demand, not technically coming from her, nor purporting to be made with her knowledge or consent, but as for her benefit. This demand was accompanied by threats, and intima-tions that if it was not met, 'something would turn

"Mr. Tilton's influence over his wife is very great, this gentleman continued, "and she cannot resist it. The children have urged her return; she as in poor health, and for some time has talked wildly. From the time she permitted Tilton to have an interview with her alone, she was a lost woman; she cannot resist his power; Mr. Beccher's friends have had no

resist his power; Mr. Beecher's friends have had no confidence in her from that time."

The letter Mrs. Tilton is said to have written to some members of Plymouth Church, some time ago, the gentleman declared was strictly confidential, and could not be divulged.

"The reports," he said, "to the effect that there had been attempts at reconciliation between, and reunion of, Mr. Tilton and his wife, and which were so emphatically denied by Mrs. Morse in Mrs. Tilton's presence, were known to the defence to be substantially true. Mrs. Tilton has for some time past received money and other presents of various kinds from her husband, and has been in the same house with him, and he presents of various kinds from her husband, and has been in the same house with him, and he some time ago completed arrangements for herself and the children to board during the coming Summer at Warwick, Orange County, in this State. Some of the papers reported that the Tilton's were to live in New-Jersey, confounding Orange, N. J., with the County of Orange, in this State.

The explanation of the matter, the gentleman thought, was that Mrs. Tilton was instanc, and not

The explanation of the matter, the gentleman thought, was that Mrs. Tilton was insane, and not responsible for her actions. Her son Ralph had finally lest confidence in her on that account. Carroll had adhered to his mother all along, and it seemed a fearful thing to cover them now with this disgrace. Mr. Tilton himself frequently declared his belief that Mrs. Morse was insane, and it would not be strange if insanity ran in the family, and affected the daughter. As to her veracity, she admitted in a letter to Mr. Moulton, in April, 1872, that it was "a physical impossibility for her to tell the trath." It was impossible to estimate how many times she had made a "confession."

In connection with the present "confession" the gentleman thought the following extract would prove interesting. The first is a copy of an original document in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting; and the record is from an affidavit over her own signature:

The following affidavit was prepared by me and placed in the hands of counsel in expectation of an opportunity to present it in court. And no such opportunity having been given, and affidavits basely false having been pull-lished against me, I now desire to publish this in my own vindication.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

God that I am absolutely innocent of all the offences charged against me with relation to Henry Ward Beecher, excepting that under the influence of my hus band, which I found it impossible to resist so long as I been band, which I found it impossible to resist so long as I persisted in living with him, I have made charges against Mr. Beecher which were false and entirely unfounded, and which my husband knew to be false. And I deelare that I left my husband voluntarily, and without any solicitation or inducement from any person, and especially without any solicitation or suggestion on the part of Mr. Beecher, but, so far as I have any knowledge or information of his views, contrary to the desire of Mr. Beecher. And I did so because I had found by sad experience that the only result of my long endeavor to serve my husband was that I kept myself in his power, and that it was impossible for me, so ong as I lived with him, to resist his demands, or to speak the truth when he required me to deny it.

Swern to before me, this \$
16th day of June, 1875.

A. McCure.

A. McCur. Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn S. V. WHITE LA GHS.

S. V. White was found at his residence, No. 210 Columbia Heights, He laughed when Mrs. Titton's confession was shown him. "I knew it would come that way," he said; "it is part of a dramatic development that has been in preparation for some time; dramatic as everything is, I believe, that comes from Mrs. Tilton's side of the house. It was a part of that drama that THE TRIBUNE should be persistently lied to, and the hints as to the real state of affairs should be thrown out from other papers. I knew that morning when THE TRIBUNE published the first contradiction, that Mr. Tilton had been engaging board at Warwick; that she had been up there, that he (Tilton) had been at her house late at night and early in the morning; had stayed there in fact during the night. It was all arranged. Another part of the dramatic development was in these letters Mrs. Tilten has been writing. I rather suspect Mrs. Anna Field got one. Mrs. Robert Raymond, Professor Raymond's mother, got another, and several others have been written to. It was working the plot out with the proper effect. Mr. Beecher has been cognizant of the matter right along, and that it was nearing a scene; I anderstand that a persistent demand has been made for money on him from Mrs. Morse's side, the mother-in-law in the piece. But he has taken no active notice of it, further than to refuse to pay money. Considering Mrs. Tilton's whole career during

"Considering Mrs. Tilton's whole career during these years, one cannot help reaching the conclusion that she is morally irresponsible. Why it was only the other day she said to a woman I know, pointing to the figures on the carpet: 'Sec,' there is the sin of adultery and there is the sin of lying. I have been guilty of both of them. I am the champion liar: if you want any lying done come to me.' Was there ever such a combination of wickedness as this has been, and in that style, with such utter disregard of truth and decency. How can this ever come to rest! They will not allow it to; that would deprive Tilton of all his dramatic prominence, and would never do. It is charity, as far as Mrs. Tilton is concerned to consider her mend unsound."

charity, as far as Mrs. Filton is concerned to cons.der her mind unssund."

Mr. White pointed to Mrs. Tilton's sworn affidavit, published on June 25, 1875, wherein she declares "before Almighty God," all the stories in circulation about the Key. Henry Ward Beecher and
herself utterly faise, and plends mability to act for
herself when under her husband's influence. "She
is under that influence again," he said, "and the
comedy has begin anew." LOOKING FOR THE LETTER.

Mr. Robert Raymond was very ill. Rossiter Raymond had gone out of town for the week. In answer to a request for a conversation with Mrs. Raymond, word was sent that she could not leave the bedside of her husband. The letter from Mrs. Tilton "is not here" was the answer, and the lady asked to be excused from saying anything about the

matter.

Mrs. Anna M. Field, who was reported to be the recapient of the "confidential" letter from Mrs. Tilton, is confined to her room at her readence on Hicksest, Brooklyn, with a broken limb, caused by a fall some days ago. She sent down word by her husband that the only letter she had received from AUGUSTUS STORRS SMILES.

Mr. Augustus Storrs, prominent in Mr. Beecher's congregation, read the confession with an amused "Now," he said, "I don't believe this any more than I believe that the moon is made of green cheese. I know this, and I knew it long ago, that Mrs. Morse is a little queer, tight-headed in fact, and it would be strange if the daughter should not have something of the same peculiarity. I have heard this talk floating around for some time past, and I have also understood that an effort was being made have also understood that an effort was being mad to extort money from Mr. Beecher. Of my ow personal knowledge I can only say that you can believe Mrs. Tilton under any circumstances."

MR. HALLIDAY CHEERFUL. The Rev. Samuel B. Halliday, assistant-paster of Plymouth Church, talked readily about the matter last evening. He had seen the letter of confession

"I am not the least surprised at this development of the scandal. I said some months ago, when I heard that Mr. Tilton had gone to see his wife with her consent, that now we might look for the beginning of the end. It was to be expected that that poor weak instrument would give forth any note ports I have heard, and probably there is no doubt, that a month ago Mrs. Tilton did write a letter to Mrs. Field, in which she professed to give dates and places. She has written more than one letter, it is said. Certainly she has written than one letter, it is said. Certainly she has written such a letter to her daughter Florence, now in Europe. Mr. Beecher and some members of the church knew of this letter of facts and dates, and they will not be surprised or much disturbed at this last one. When I heard it was out, I thought it was certainly the best card that could have been played for Mr. Beecher. The weakness of the movement will be a knock-down argument, a blow between the eyes for certain persons who have not known just what to believe. It is susceptible of only one explanation—one which naturally will be given to any act of such a poor crazy person, who is putty in the hands of her husband whenever he is with her."

in the hands of her husband whenever he is with her."

"Look at her course from the beginning," continued Mr. Halliday; "it is at least such as destroys her weight as a witness for either side. A woman always in kind sympathy with her pastor, under the influence of designing persons, makes certain horrible statements which are used by those same persons for the purpose of filling somebody's pockets. For a time that purpose is successfully carried out; but finally, when the real object is perceived and the course is quickly stopped, then the same designing ones make the affair public, still for the ulterior purpose of filling somebody's pockets. What does the poor creature do next! Shocked beyond description at the effect of what she had done under evil influences, the woman acknowledges in the most public manner her falsehoods. Then she goes further and confesses to the church and files the presence of her lusband in terror, knowing her weakness. For four years she maintains her position, denying rumor after rumor of conciliweakness. For low years she maintains her posi-tion, denying runor after runor of concili-ation, even after she actually had written substan-tially what was alleged. Finally she publishes a letter full of general specifications, denying again the trath of her four years' course. What does it all prove? That she is a weak, insane woman. Her statement on any subject is worthless, and that's all there is about it.

statement on any subject is wortness, and that's an there is about it.

"The church may or may not take any action in the matter. What the effect will be upon those peopie whose prejudices have led them to take strong positions, like—well—yes—to take strong positions, I can't say. I know what influence tims letter would exert upon any jurist. He would not have Mrs. Tilton as a witness for his side of the case for exerthing. I suppose, as far as I think anything anything. I suppose, as far as I think anything about it, that Mrs. Tilton will live with her husband

MRS, TILTON'S MENTAL WEAKNESS. In a house only a few doors from that occupied by Mrs. Morse resides a gentleman, well known in this city, whose family is on visiting terms with Mrs.

Tilton. He said: "For some time Mrs. Tilton has shown evidences of a weak intellect, her conduct at times being very strange. She would frequently sit for a full half hour without saying anyquently sit for a full half hour window saying my thing, and then suddenly she would spring from her seat, uter a few incoherent words and rush from the room. On other occasions she has been known to cry bitterly in the midst of a cheerful conversato cry bitterly in the midst of a caserial co tion, without being able to explain the cause Mrs. Tilton is regarded by the neighbors, wh all intimate with the family, as a woman with a very weak mind, and capable of making a confession or retraction twenty times a day, with a little urg-

"For several weeks we have heard of this threatened confession, but when a few days ago she au-thorized such an emphatic denial in THE TRIBUNE, we all thought that that was the end of the story.

we all thought that that was the end of the story. Her last confession indicates, apparently, that at the very time she so stoutly denied that she had written or authorized a confession, she had made a confession, and was only waiting for a propitious moment to make it public.

"The events of the past few months," this gentleman continued, "have led me to believe that arrangements for a reconciliation between theodere Tilton and his wife have been completed. He frequently sent a carriage to Mrs. Morse's house for his sons, meeting them on Yates-ave., two or three blocks away, and, after a drive of gently sent a carriage to Mrs. Notice's notice to the sons, meeting them on Yates-ave., two or three blocks away, and, after a drive of several hours, the boys would return alone. On one occasion Mr. Titton drove back to the house, but he did not alight. He has sent Mrs. City Court of Brocklyn. Theodore Tilton agt. Henry
Ward Beecher. City of Brocklyn, County of Kings.
Elizabeth R. Tilton, being duly awors, says as follows:
Elizabeth R. Tilton, being duly awors, says as follows:
[Here follows a complete denial of the charges made by
Loader and Price, as published in The Trancus on June
26, 1873. The adidavit closes as follows:
[In conclusion, I declare in the presence of Almighty]

keeper near the house. Mrs. Tilton went to Warwick, notwithstanding Mrs. Morse's denial, and the sons are my authority for the statement that she engaged rooms there for the Summer, and that upon Mr. Idion's return from Europe in August, with his daughters, the family will be reunited."

This gentleman also referred to the scene on the front stoop of Mrs. Morse's residence a week ago, when Mrs. Morse brought Mrs. Tilton from the house before the neighbors, and called over an old gentleman to entertain Mrs. Tilton from the suspicion arising out of the published account of a promised reconciliation. Mrs. Morse, he elaimed, had always appeared to be bitterly opposed to a reconciliation, at times denouncing Mr. Tilton with great severity. The reconciliation and letter of confession, this gentleman believes, have been brought about by Mrs. Tilton's brother, Mr. Richards, and her cousin, Mr. Wheeler, to whom she wrote the letter.

WINCHESTER BRITTON SURPRISED.

WINCHESTER BRITTON SURPRISED. Ex-District-Attorney Winchester Britton read Mrs. Tilton's confession last evening, and then said to a Tribune reporter:

"It is very surprising, even if these last state ments of Mrs. Tilton are true, that she should now stultify herself after so many months of peace, during which the public has hoped that the scandal was never to be revived.

It is now too late for these statements to do much harm to Mr. Beecher, and Mrs. Tilton has already contraducted herself too often. Although Mrs. Tilton will prove herself to be guilty of per-Mrs. Tilton will prove herself to be guilty of ber-jary by swearing to one thing and then publiely denying it, she does not thus put herself in danger of being convicted in court. Mrs. Tilton, during the Bescher-Tilton trial, made a sworn statement that she was innocent of the charges against her which she now confesses to be true. But if she should make oath to the truth of this last confession, she could not be convicted of perjury on the ground that she swore at different times to directly opposite statements. In an action for perjury one of the statements must be proved to be false, and the trouble in this case would be to know which of the sworn statements was false and which was true.

DRAWBACES ON EXPORTED CIGARS.

A NEW QUESTION IN THE TRADE WHICH IS EXCIT-ING INTEREST.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 14.—Some time ago an application for drawback on exported eigars asserted to have been made from imported tobacco came up from Key West, and has raised a question which is very interesting both to the trade and the Government. The application for drawback was made under a misapprehension of the facts. The appli cants supposed it was customary to grant the drawback under Section 3,019 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows: There shall be allowed on all articles, wholly, manufa-

There shall be allowed of all care and a large been publ. when exported, a drawback squal in amount to the duly paid on such materials, and no more, to be ascertained notice such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Ten per cent on the amount of all drawbacks so allowed shall, however, be retained for the use of the United States by the collect-

To the asionishment of the applicants who had engaged in a new business, that of exporting cigars, the Collector would not allow them a drawback. The matter was referred to the New-York Custom House for a report as to the usual mod of procedure in such cases there, but nobody could give any information on the subject, because no such question had ever before been presented. Mr. Blake, Collector of Internal Revenue, was applied to, and referred the officers to Straiton & Storms, of Pearl-st., who have since last August exported to England three-quarters of a mil-lion of cigars made in New-York. These gentlemen, when applied to, were surprised, and said that if such applications were granted there could be no possible means of determining whether the eigars were made of imported or domestic material, unless they were cut open and thereby destroyed. They added that the granting of such a drawback would tempt ordinarily honest manufacturers to swindle the Government out of revenue, and that this would rain the legitimate trade for manufacturing eigars for export.

So important was this matter, that Mr. Straiton came to Washington to see what was to be done about it. He saw the Treasury officials and Committee on Ways and Means. He told them he used large quantities of imported tobacco in the manufacture of the goods he is exporting, but he has never asked for a drawback. He advocated the establishment of bonded cigar factories, where imtablishment of bonded cigar factories, where imported tobacco can be made into cigars exclusively for export without payment of duty on the material; but he protested in the strongest manner against allowing a drawback upon any cigars of ordinary home manufacture that are exported to foreign countries, on the ground that it would lead to frauds which would destroy honest business.

The Treasury officials and members of the Ways and Means Committee sectued to be strongly impressed with the justice of Mr. Stratton's reasoning, and will give the matter early attention. The In-

and will give the matter early attention. The In-ternal Revenue Eill soon to be reported from the committee contains a section establishing bonded cigar factories for manufacturing cigars from im-ported tobacco without payment of duty upon the material. Mr. Straton says that to pass that and to prohibit the application of the general drawl clause to home-made eigars will set matters re and do justice to the trade and the Government prohibit the application of the general drawback clause to home-made cigars will set matters right, and do justice to the trade and the Government. Some time ago a strong movement was made to establish bonded warehouses at sesports exclusively for the storage of manufactured tobacco intended for export. The matter was referred by the Committee on Ways and Means to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to draw a bill. This was sent to the committee, but some of the prominent Virginia manufacturers made so much opposition to it that the committee decided not to entertain the proposition at all.

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, April 15.—The following offi cera will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy at West Point, August 28, 1878: Major Asa B. Gardner, Judge Advocate; Surgeon E. J. D. Irwin; Captain O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers; First-Licatenant A. H. Rus-sell, Ordnance Department; First-Licatenant C. F. Pal frey, Corps of Engineers; First-Licatenant A. E. Wood, 4th Cavairy; First-Lieutenant G. B. Davis, 5th Cavairy; Second-Lieutenant C. A. Pastley, 3d Artillery; Second-Lieutenant W. S. Wyatt, 9th Infantry; Second-Lieutenant Wallace Mott, 8th Infantry. Captain R. H. Hall 10th Infantry, will be relieved November 1, 1878 The regimental officers will loin their respective commands, and the other officers will report to their respective departments. Major Gardner will releve Major Thom.
F. Barr as Judge Advocate of the Department of Dakota,
who, on being releved, will report for duty to the
Commanding General of the Military Division of the
Atlantie.

itie.
following-named offleers are ordered to duty at The following-named officers are ordered to duty at the Military Academy, Angust 28: Major G. N. Lieber, Judge Advocate; Surgeon T. C. Alexander, Corps of Engineers; First-Lieutemant Eric Bergland, Corps of Engineers; First-Lieutemant James Rockwell, fr., Ordnance Department; First-Lieutemant C. C. Morrison, 6th Cavalry; Second-Lieutemant J. T. Honeycutt, 1st Artillery; Second-Lieutemant J. T. Honeycutt, 1st Artillery; Second-Lieutemant J. P. Welser, 1st Artillery.

SEEKING TO BE DIVORCED.

In the divorce suit of Mary A. Macdonald against James Macdonald, Judge Donohue has denied the defendant's motion to transfer the trial to Essex County, and has granted the wife \$200 counsel fee and

\$25 a week alimony. Emma L. Carrier has begun a suit by guardian, being under age, for a limited divorce. The referee foundin her favor, but Chief-Justice Daly refuses to confirm his report, on the ground that the acts of violence alleged rest on her own testimony, and her veracity has been ually assalled. tabeth Thofel, fourteen years old, married William

Elizabeth Thofel, fourteen years old, married William Thofel December 20, 1877, and now asks a divorce on the grounds of his infidelities last February. Judge Douohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, referred the case, yesterday, to Frederick W. Loew.

The suit for limited divorce of Vashti F. Mildeberger against Oliver H. Mildeberger was before Chief-Justice Daly, in Common Piers, Special Term, yesterday, on a motion to confirm the referee's report in the plaintiff favor. The plaintiff and defendant were married in 1852, and have two children, now of age. The plaintiff charges her husband tith abandoning her in 1872. Both have some means. The referee awarded her \$1,000 a year alimmary and \$500 counsel fee. After some discussion the motion was adjourned until to-morrow.

AN UNKNOWN MAN'S SUICIDE. An inquest was held last evening by Coroner

Crane, of Hoboken, upon the remains of the unknown man found on the Bulls Ferry Road near Guttenberg, a week ago yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict that the man's death was caused by his own hands.

A few evenings since, a father and daughter A few evenings since, a father and daughter at Wellesiey, Mass., were mutually recalling incidents of the latter's childhood. If shall never forget, said the young lady, "how you took me out of church one Sabbath, when I was about three years old, and punished me for playing in moeting. I can remember the tingling of that peach-tree switch to this day," "Very strange, very strange, "asid the father; "I don't recollect the circumstance at all." "Ah. well, paps, you were at the other end of the switch?"—[Harper's Drawer.

"Hey, Tommy," said a five-year-old urchin to another in the street. "we've moved into a house they call flats, 'n yer don't have ter go up stairs but ride up in the yeathlator, 'n mother sends all the washin' to the foundery."—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

XLVth CONGRESS--IId Session

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. BUSY SENATE-THE REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW PASSED-TARIFF, RAILROAD AND OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS-THE HOUSE HAS A LONG DEBATE OVER THE BLAIR MEMORIAL.

SENATE WASHINGTON, April 15, 1878. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.) presented resolutions of the New-York Legisla-ture favoring the passage of a law to secure equity in the rates of freight on property transported by common carriers, to prevent unjust discrimination therein, etc. Referred to the Committee on Commerce; also a resolutions of the same body remonstrating against the transfer of the Lite-Saving Service; also resolutions of the Buffalo Board of Trade remonstrating against any change in the duty on wheat and flour; also resolutions of change in the duty on wheat and flour; also resolutions of the New-York Produce Exchange as to the most effective method of increasing the exports of American produce; lavoring the passage of a law allowing American citizens to only foreign ships for American trade, and against subsidies to particular steamsing lines, except such as may be necessary for carrying the public mails.

Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.) presented a petition of the president of Yaie Coilege, Dr. Woolsey, ex-president of that institutioe, the Mayor and Common Council of New-Haven, and various citizens, in relation do the alleged improper arrest of Beajamin Noyes, and praying that the matter may be inquired into. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of business men of New-York City, opposing the repeal of the Baukrupt law, and favoring the appointment of a commission to inquire into the expediency of amending that law. Laid on the table, the bill not being before the Senate.

NEW BILLS, ETC.

Bills and resolutions were introduced and referred as

By Mr. McDonald (Dom., Ind.), by request—To orgulize the National Riviway Company of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

By Mr. Sarigent (Rep., Cal.)—As smeadment to the House hill now before the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the President to appoint James Shields a Brygall-r-General on the retured list of the United States Area, so as to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in heu thereof a provision authorizing the President to place on the retired list of the sruny a large number of effects named with the full rank held by them when mustered out of the service. Among these named were the following: Generals U. S. Grant, John A. Dix. George E. McClellan, N. P. Banks, B. F. Butler, A. Flensanton, James Shields, J. A. Garffeld, Chas, Plevens, J. D. Cox and some lifteen or eighteen other well-known officers in the late war. Referred to the Committee on Military affairs. In explanation of the amendment, Mr. Sarzent said be had examined the records of these officers, many of whom served in the Mexican war as well as the later war, and they all held rank equal to that of General Snields.

The amendment was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Refelling Rep., N. H.)—A resolution requiring By Mr. McDONALD (Dam., Ind.), by request-To or

The amendment was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROLLINS (Rep., N. H.)—A resolution requiring the Committee on Manufactures to consider and report to the Senate the probable effect of any changes proposed in the tariff laws affecting the manufacturing industries of the country. Agreed to.

By Mr. JONES (Dem., Fig.), a bill sufforting railroad companies to construct and manufacturing industries commercial purposes, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for utilitary, postal and other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Entironds.

By Mr. BURNSIDE (Rep., R. I.), a bill to repeal the several sections of the flevised Similites relating to the tenure of civil officers. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A number of bills of local and minor importance were presented by various Senators.

HEREFORD AS A REACTIONIST.

Mr. HEREFORD (Dem., W. Va.) called up the re on submitted by him on the 21st of March, requiring the Committee on Finance to report the House bill to re heal the Specie Resumption Act within one week, to gether with their action thereon. He said the bill passes ther with their action thereon. He said the bill passed e House nearly five months ago, and it was time that should receive the action of the Senate. te Spocie Kestunphron Act offered in 1874, Mr. Sherman, was pressed to vote within twenty-ir hours from the time of its introduction; yet the scent Committee on Finance, in five mostas, could not port to the Senate wasther it should now be repealed not. He argued that there has been a steady contrac-m of the currency for the purpose of the resumption space payments. The National banks now have ched up in their variet 824,000,000 more than the law vertex. When Concress sees contraction going on at

orograting \$7.50,000 for continuing the improvements of Galveston harbor, Texas. Passed. The VICE-PRESIDENT hald before the Senate in state-

The VICE-PRESIDENT had before the Senate a state-ment of Leutenant-General sheridan in regard to cam-cians and expeditions in the Department of Dakota to how the hard labor the troops are required to perform. Preferred that it be printed and he on the table. Also a letter from the General of the Army suggesting ertain amendments in regard to Certificates of Mento o soldiers. Referred to the committee on military

onsideration of the unfluished business, being the Sen-

are bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. McCREERY (Dem., Ky.) spoke in favor of the repeal. He said a large unjointy of the American people desires the repeal of the bankrupt law, and that is sufficient argument for its repeal. Referring to the will of the people, he said that the Legistature of Kentucky has instructed him to vote in layor of the Texas Pacific Railroat. In his opinion the granting of subsidies to corporate the results of desiration of subsidies for corporation is of denoted by is the state of the people have common sense chough ow their own business, and that was conclusively. He had no doubt that should the repeal of

to know their own business, and that was conclusive with him. He had no donot that should the repeal of the bankrup iaw be submitted to a popular vote, the importry for its repeal would be overwhelming.

Mr. INGALLS (Rep., Kan.) said he was not prepared now to vote on this subject. He should much prefer to see the act amended than to see its total repeal. He moved that the pending bill be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report amendments to the present law.

Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.) opposed the motion to recommut, and favored the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) also opposed the motion of Mr. lugalis to recommut the bill.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said that the existing Bankrupt Law is such an act as commercial nations have adopted and maintained. It seeks to establish and give effect to the principle of equality, of impartial rights among creditors. He reterred to the geographical limits of our country as being a disadvantage to the proper enforcement of the law, and said men forcet that the bankrupt system in Great Brit. In operates upon a limited area. England without the tweive countries of Wases mas a little cas area than the State of New-York. Twenty-four million people inhabit that territory. The census there is taken in a single might, but in our country much time is required. So when we come to execute a bankrupt law in thirty-circh states of this Union, sparsely populated, great impediments are encountered. He reterred to the action of the New-York Legislature, and he said he would never vote against the desire of the State which honors him with a real on this floor; and, therefore, he felt bound to vote for the repeal of the law, though if the motion of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Coukling), as one member of the committee, would be glad to address himself to remedying objections now existing against the law.

The motion of Mr. Ingalis to recommit the bill was rejected.

Mr. MATTHEWS (Rep., Ohlo) said he favored a wise harkrupt law, but be did no

Mr. MATTHEWS (Rep., Ohlo) said he favored a wise bankrupt law, but he did not taluk the country had reason to be proud of its statesmanship on this subject. He thought a proper bankrupt law could be maintained, and that our legislation might be so-steered as to avoid the popular clamor from time to time. He withdrew the amendment submitted by him hast week, and said he would allow the vote to be taken on the repeal of the law.

would allow the vote to be taken on the repeal of the law.

The question then being on the passage of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, it was passed by a vote of 37 yeas to 6 mays, the mays being: Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa), Mr. Burnside (Rep., R. L.), MeMillan (Rep., Minn.), Mr. Anthony (Rep., R. L.), Mr. Conover (Rep., Fla.), Mr. Saunders (Rep., Neb.)

Mr. Christianey (Rep., Mich.), Mr. Thurman (Dem., Ohio), and Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.), wao would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Mr. Davis (Ind., Ill.), Mr. Matthews (Rep., Ohio), and Mr. Windom (Rep., Minn.), who would have voted in the negative.

The bill is an unconditional repeal of the Bankrupt Law, it being provided, however, that such repeal shall, in no manner, invalidate or effect any case in bankruptey insatuted and pending in any court prior to the day when the act shall take effect, but that as to all such pending cases and all future proceedings therein, the acts repealed shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed.

Miscellaneous. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate bill to authorize the construction of a narrow gauge ratiroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills Subsequently Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.) entered a mo-

tion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. Mr. TELLER (Rep., Col.) called up the Scnate bill to Mr. TELLER (Rep., Cot.) cannot up the senate our incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, reported by the Committee on Railroads on the 28th of March last.

Several amendments were submitted, and, pending discussion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Measrs. Blaine, Windom and Beck were appointed members of the conference committee on the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

members of the conference committee on the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Mr. ANYHONY (Rep., R. I.) submitted a resolution that on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock p. m., the Senate will proceed to consider bills on the calendar, and continue such consideration from day to day till the same shall have been gone through with, and each Senator shall be cutified to speak once on any bill, not exceeding five minutes. Laid over until to-morrow.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. ALLISON, went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House to-day, under the call of the

tates, the following bills were introduced and referred : By Mr. FRYE (Rep., Mc.)—by request.—To prevent and unish wrongs to children in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WAIT (Rep., Conn.)—The resolutions of the

General Assembly of Connecticut asking for an appropriation for the continuance of the works in progress at the New-London Navy Yard.

By Mr. McCOOK (Rep., N. Y.)—by request—To regulate the appendment of Chappains in the Army.

By Mr. WILLIS (Dem., N. Y.)—A bill recting the near approach of specie payments, directing the President to make a public and solemn proclamation that it is the firm determination of Congress to enact no further laws affecting the currency or finance, until specie payments shall have been actually resumed, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare 4 per cent bonds of the denominations of \$20, \$50 and \$100, payable in standard coin at the expiration of forty years, to be exchangeable at no less than its face value into United States legal-lender notes.

By Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.)—by request—To prevent the desceration of the United States flag.

By Mr. KIMMELL (Dem., Md.)—To provide a mode for trying and determining, by the Sapreme Court of the United States, the title of the President and Vice-President of the United States to their respective offices when their election to such offices is denied by one or more States of the Union.

BLAIR'S MEMORIAL PRESENTED.

BLAIR'S MEMORIAL PRESENTED.

MR. GARFIELD OBJECTS TO ITS REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE.

By Mr. SWANN (Dem., Md.)-The resolution of the Maryland Legislature reopening the Presidential ques At the end of the reading of this resolution Mr. GAR

FIELD (Rep., Ohio) raised the question of consideration He objected to the reception of the resolution because the matter had been settled by authority of Congress

the unsjority of the House could refuse to receive it.

The SPEAKER-There is no consideration asked for it.

Mr. GARFIELD-It is to be referred to a committee r consideration.
The SPEAKER-Under the rules of the House, it is

The SPEAKER—Under the rules of the House, it is not allowed for consideration.

Mr. GARFIELD—It is my only method of objecting to the consideration of the paper at this stage. If it were brought use the drough those and offered for action, we could ruse the question of consideration. Now it is put in train for action, and my only way of raising the question of consideration is to object to its reference.

Mr. COX (Dem. N. Y.) read Rule 130 of the House, which provides that bills introduced during the morning hours be referred without debate.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio)—The House is always the controller of its own business. For instance, if a bill should be introduced to subvert the Government, the House cound refuse to refer. That right the House has never given away.

aever given away.

Mr. STEPHENS (Dem., Ga.) - In such a case as that, then any bill is introduced into the House, the question f reception may be raised by anybody, and it may be ejected on its first reading. That takes precedence of

the question of reference.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.)—No motion to reject can be made. The States have some rights left. When they present resolutions, we are bound to receive them. The right of petition on the part of the receive them. The right of petition on the part of the receive them. The right of petition on the part of the receive them. The right of petition on the part of the receive them. The right of petition of the petition of the receive them. The receive the which we can vote to reject. I am aware of the rale to which he refers, but, in this peculiar morning hear, the Speaker has no alternative except to submit the question of reference. mestion of reference. . HASKELL (Rep., Kansas)—I desire to know if it

ittee any bill may be referred. The SPEAKER-It is, and that is as far as the House

as ever gone.
Mr. HANKELL (Rep., Kansas)—If that is so, is if not competent for the House to decide that it shall not refer The SPEAKER-That would be an infringement of the

entative. Mr. OLIVER (Rep., Iowa)—The first reading of a bill is e rejected. The SPEAKER-This is not a bill. It is a communica-

on from a State Legislature.

Mr. OLIVER (Rep., Iowa)—Would not the same raise 1 SPEAKER-The Chair thinks that a rule made to

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks that a rule made to apiy to buils is not comprehensive enough to embrace communications from State Legislatures; those are introduced in the nature of memorials.

Mr. OLIVER (Rep., Iowa)—The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Cox) takes the position that the question of rejection cannot be entertained in regard to any bill.

Mr. COX (Denn., N. Y.)—In the last Congress, a motion was made by a gentleman from Indiana to reject a certain bill with reference to the currency; but the Speaker decided that it could not be made during the morning hour.

miogous to a bill at all. This is a communication from State Legislature, embraced within the right of peri-Mr. SPRINGER (Dem., Ill.) desired to read Section 6

MI. SPRINGER (Drin., III.) desided to read section of the bull incorporating the Electoral Commission. Mr. REAGAN (Dem., Fexas)—I object to debate. The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks that this is in the ature of a point of creder, and thinks the subject too inportant a one to refuse to listen to a point of order. Mr. SPRINGER (Dem., III.) there read Section 6 of the Electoral Commiscion Eill, which provides that nothing in the act shall be held to impair or affect the right of any person to test the title of the person declared elected, if any such right exists.

Mr. GARFIELO (Rep., Ohio)—I demand a vote on the question of reference and call for the yeas and mays.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE PROPOSED. hat this memorial and all accompanying papers b referred to a special committee of fifteen members, to be appointed by the Speaker. I make that motion for this eason, that in appointing that committee I have full confidence that the Speaker of this House will faithfully perform his delicate and important dairy, and the com-mittee so constructed will have the confidence of this House and will command the respect of the whole

Mr. O'NEILL (Rep., Penn.)-I hope my esteemed colengue (Mr. Thompson) will withdraw his motion to refer his paper to a select committee of afteen, as such a notion gives importance to the subject which, in my penion, is insulfing to the House and is despined to reate arrest in the country upon the settled question of re Presidential title. Mr. OLIVER (Rep., Iowa)—The resolution is neither a

petition nor a memorial. It asks nothing of Congress it is simply a notification that the Maryland Legislature has considered the subject. Mr. SPKINGER (Dem., Ill.).—I hope that the gentle min from fown will not dictate to Legislatures of States man from Iowa will not dictate to Legislatures of States what kind of a petition they shall send to Congress. I is the province of States to send them to Congress, and

THE HOUSE'S RIGHT TO REJECT. Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) insisted on the right of he House to say whether a paper shall be reflered to a overeittee or not : if it is not so referred then it remains

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) demanded that the motion The SPEAKER-The Chair thinks that that is not the

aroper motion. This paper has a right to a reference.
Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.)—The House has the right to
say whether the resolution should be considered or not.
suppose a resolution should be presented denouncing as say whether the resolution should be considered or not. Suppose a resolution should be presented denouncing as guity of a crime, the Speaker or any other member of the House. Is the House compelled to receive such a resolution of if a resolution denouncing the President should be presented, is the House obliged to receive it I remember, when on account of certain opinions pronounced by Daniel Webster, a petition torowing obloquy on his name and character was presented to the Legislature of Massachusettis, and the Legislature of Massachusettis, and the Legislature of Massachusettis, and the Legislature for the Legislature of Massachusettis, and the Legislature of Massachusettis, and the Legislature for the Legislature of Massachusettis, and the Legislature rightfully refused to receive it. All that I desire is that the House shall have a right to say whether the present resolution shall be considered or not. On that question—the right to consider—the House sould never under any circumstances surrender its privalege, for it is one which may at any time affect the honor and character, not only of the House, but of every member of it.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.)—Under the rule, petitions, like all other matters coming up in the morning hour of

the House, but of every member of it.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. X.)—Under the rule, petitions, like all other matters coming up in the morning hour of Monday, must be referred without debate. The rule has been ever interpreted to mean that a unanimous request by the House for the transaction of business other than the reference and printing of bills and joint resolutions cannot be entertained by the Speaker. The rule is express, and is unchanged and unchangeable. So far as the right of petition is concerned, this is in one sense a memorial from a sovereign State, the State of Maryland. It is in decorous terms. It comes here as a petition under the first amendment to the Constitution—the right of the people to petition for a redress of grevances. It is not for me to argue what the grievance in this case is, because the matter has to be referred without debate. There is only one question to be considered in the matter, the question of reference and printing. The gentleman from Massachusetts is forgetting the old traditions of his party on the right of petition. I want to remind him that when the Quinney Adams petition, the petition for the dissolution of the Union, was presented in the House from the State of Massachusetts, gentlemen on the other side undertook to have it referred, and that it was opposed on the Democratic side of the Heuse; but the right of petition. In this case, there is a larger right than the ordinary right of petition. It is the right of a sovereign State to present its grievances, and the State of Maryland has done so in this memorial.

STEPHENS UPHOLDS THE RIGHTS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. STEPHENS (Dem., Ga.)—in part, I agree with the resolution of the Massachusetts.

Mr. STEPHENS (Dem., Ga.)—In part, I agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks), and also with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. (iarfield), as well as with the Chair; but il hold that it is unquestionable as parliamentary law in all bodies that, when any matter is presented, the law in all bodies that, when any matter is presented, the question may be raised, shall it, or shall it not, be considered? The 41st Rule, under which the gentleman from Massachusetts argues, presents a totally different question. That relates to our ordinary business that relates to whether we will act upon it now. But anterior to all that stands the general parliamentary principle that every deliberative body, when any matter is presented to it, has a right to say: "We will not receive it; we will not entertain (that is the word), or we reject it." The question which the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) raises, is equivalent to that, which is that "We reject it," that "The House will not entertain it." That is also what the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) means by what he claims under the 41st Rule.

Mr. BANKS (Rep. Mass.)—My position is that Rule 130 in regard to receiving resolutions from State Legislatures, amounts a time when they shall he in each

mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.)—My position is that Rule 130 in regard to receiving resolutions from State Legislatures, appoints a time when they shall be in order. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Swanu) has presented a resolution from that State, and its in the hands of the Speaker. Then the House has the right to say whe her it will receive it or not, and at that precise moment the objection is made to its reception. It is impossible, Mr. Speaker, that any individual or any pubble body can have the right to present here anything which as or it desires, independently of the will of the House to receive it. The petitions to which the gentlemen from Georgia and New-York (Messrs, Stephens and Cox) have referred, were petitions presented in a proper manner under the Constitution. This is not a petition. This is a resolution by a State Legislature. In this case there is nothing which obliges as to receive this resolution. Mr. STEPHENS (Dem., Ga.)—The gentleman from Massachusetts certainty did not understand. He and I do not disacree. I say that it is the right of every parlamentary body, at the initiative, when a question is presented, whether a memorial, a petition, or anything else, to say whether it will receive it or not.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.)—I did not understand you in that way.

Mr. STEPHENS (Dem., Ga.)—Certainly, that is my po-

in that way.

Mr. STEPHENS (Dem., Ga.)—Certainly, that is my po sition. But I understood the gentleman from Massa-chusetts to raise the question of consideration under the 41st Rule, and I say that this question should be a question of entertainment.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Moss.)—Very well, I assent to that proposition.

Mr. STEPHENS—That 41st Rule simply means "Will we act upon the matter now?" But the question really to be raised in this case is, "Will the House the termin this resolution or will it reject it?" It is the right of the House to say to-day whether it will reject it or net. That is the fundamental principle of all parliamentary law. All this discussion in years gone by related to this question about presentation. It was the right of the petitioner to have the petition presented, but the question was as to the duty of the House to receive it. The grand right of the House to reject a petition never was denied. That variamentary principle of law to raise a motion as to the reception of rejection of a paper has never been touched by our rules. That underlies our rules. Our rules. That underlies our rules. Our rules are all founded upon it. No deliberative body could exist without that right, Just as you would turn out a man obtrading hinself at your door, so you have a right to reject a petition. But it should be wisely and patriotically exercised. The grand mistake of those who contended against the policy of petition has been discovered when it was too late. The great right of the American people to petition is now settled, I suppose, without question from any quarter. Now the Honae to-day has the right to reject this memorial from the State of Marylend if it sees fit. But is it wise to do so I is it ust? Ought not a State of the Union to have a hearing here! Ought not this memorial to be referred to a committee! Thus country will say "Yes," and it will be a great error if this House should say "No."

Mr. COX (Dem. N. Y.)—If the gentleman will read the rule on that subject he will find that that is not the case. The rule says that bills may have a motion to reject put thout them, but not unemorials. Under the Constitution a State, like an individual, has the right to petition as the flowe has a right to determine the mode and time at which petitions Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.)-Very well, I assent to that

THE SPEAKER'S RIPER OPINION. THE SPEAKER-The Chair desires to say, as the ger leman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) relies on Rule

41 in behalf of his declaration of right----Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.)-No, sir; my position is that inder Rule 130 the right is exhausted when the State has been called. If the House receives a petition, then other proceedings take place as to its disposition. But if, as the gentleman from Georgia has successed, the House refuse to receive it, or if the House reject it, then

other proceedings take place as to its disposition. But if, as the gentleman from Georgia has suggested, the House refore to receive it, or if the House reject it, then these further proceedings are suspended.

The SPEAKER—The Chair understands the gentleman from Massachusetts to claim the right which the House had to say whether it would consider the question, and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger) referred to Rule 41 as establishing that right. The Chair agrees with the gentlemen from Georga (Mr. Stephens) in this particular, that that rule does hot cover this case. That rule, which was anterior to Rule 130, refers to the consideration of a subject in the manner of proceeding to its disposition. The gentleman from Georgia, however, draws a line of disanction between the right to considerand the right to receive. Now, under Rule Na. 180, which directs the Chair as to the manner of proceeding, communications of this character from State Legislatures are authorized to be received in the morning hour, on Monday; and the rule provides how they shall be disposed of. It says that they shall be presented "for reference and printing." The Chair thinks that the inherent right, alluded to by the gentleman from Georgia, in every legislature body, is fully realized by the body in case it shall refuse to refer its petition. A motion to refuse to refer to, in the opinion of the Chair, equivalent to a motion to refuse to receive. At all events the effect is the same. The gentleman from Massachusetts forgets that the subject of this polition has already gone to the Judiciary Committee by a bill introduced by another member from Maryland (Mr. Kimmell) and referred to that committee, and that that bill precedes this memorial from the State Legislature of Maryland. This communication from the State Legislature by provides to its reference. The gentleman from Massachusetts understook to prove by a suppositions case that a communication might come in sere which was disrespectful to the House, which charged a member of the Ho

would think that a refusal to refer would be equivalent to a refusal to receive.

Mr. COX (Rep., Ohio)—While I agree with the rule as stated by the Speaker. I do not agree with the Speaker about one effect flowing from it. I believe that under that rule, when a memorial or petition is read from the Clerk's desk, the right of the petitioner is fully accomplished. If no member should then make any notable of the House, and afterward it could be considered in accordance with the rules. I wish, therefore, to be understood as asserting that, when a petition or memorial is read, every respect which the petitioner can ask for is fully given, and that any action beyond that, which he had been acts on it one way or another, is just as respectful.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.)—All that is required by the rule is that the States shall be called up. NO VOTE TAKEN.

Mr. HENDEE (Rep., Vt.) called for the regular order of business.

The SPEAKER stated that, under the standing rule

which assigns the third Monday in the month after 2 o'clock to business of the District of Columbia, that business must now be taken up, and the pending ques-tion would have to go over for the present.

OTHER BUSINESS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT-THE FRAC-TIONAL CURRENCY.

The House then proceeded to consideration of business of the District of Columbia, the first bill taken up being the bill to provide a permanent form of government for the District. The bill provides that on the third Monday in April, 1878, there shall be elected or appointed three persons as Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall exercise all the powers and authority, with ertain exceptions, now vested in the Commissioners. One of the commissioners is to be an officer of the En gineer Corps of the army, with a lineal rank above capgineer corps of the army, with a linear rath above cap-tain, who is to be detailed by the President for three years, and is to receive no further compensation than his regular army pay. The second commissioner is to be elected by the House of Representatives, and the third is to be elected by the Senate. Their terms sre to be for one and two years, to be determined by lot, to be for one and two years, to be determined by lot, and their successors are to be elected for three years. The House and Senate Commissioners must have been actual residents of the District for ten years. There is to be a council, consisting of twenty-four members, each of whom must own property in the District of the assessed valuation of at least \$3,000, and have been a permanent resident of the District for five years. No person who noids office under the United States or the District Government, or is interested in any contract with either for work in the District, is to be eligible. The annual estimates are to be presented to Congress; and, to the extent to which they shall be approved, Congress is to appropriate one-half, and the other half is to be collected from taxation on property other than that of the United States, the rate of taxation not to exceed 1½ per cent on real and personal estate.

not to exceed 1'2 per cent on real and personal estate.

Mr. REAGAN (Dem., Tex.) moved to fix the proportions which the Government and District are each to assume at 40 per cent for the United States and 60 per cent for the District. Rejected by a large majority.

Mr. HANNA (Rep., Ind.) moved an amendment providing that nothing in the bill shall ever be so construed as to commit the Government to the payment of the principal of those bonds. Agreed to.

Without disposing of Mr. Eden's motion to strike out, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

o-morrow. Mr. PHILLIPS (Rep., Kan.) made an ineffectual effort Mr. PHILLIPS (Rep., Kan.) made an ineffectual effort to call up for action the bill which (hast Monday) Mr. Butler moved to pass under a suspension of the rules-in relation to fractional currency—the Committee on Banking and Currency having voted in favor of the bill.

The SPEAKER decided the business in order to be the unfinished business of the morning hour—the disposition of the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature. After disposing of that, the call of States for bills and joint resolutions would still rest with the State of Maryland, and then the other States would have to be called before Mr. B. titer's metion to anspend the rules and pass his bill could be reached.

bill could be reached.

The House then, at 6 o'clock, took recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for debate on the tariff. EVENING SESSION. There were not a dozen members present when the

House met this evening for debate upon the Tariff Bill, with Mr. Covert (Dem., N. Y.) in the chair.

Mr. McKINLEY (Rep., Onio) opposed the bill from a high sense of duty; a duty imposed by the strong conviction he eutertained, after examination of its several features, that should the measure become a law, it would be nothing short of a public calamity. It might be of temporary advantage to a very limited number of the people; but no one could fail to discern that free-trade or tariff reform would produce still further business

depression.

The next speeches in opposition to the bill were made by Mr. Bridges (Dens., Penn.), Mr. Evans (Rep., Penn.), Mr. Breas (Rep., N. Y.) and Mr. Brewicker, Mich.), after which, at 10:05 o'clock, the House

THE COURTS.

LOSSES BY THE BOND-ST. FIRE. Robbins & Appleton, as agents of the American Watch Company, sued the People's Fire Insurance Company in the United States Circuit Court, in Nev-Jersey, for a loss growing out of the Bend-st. fire. Robbins & Appleton had \$30,000 of insurance on merchan dise, their own or on commission. The American Watch Company and a similar insurance to the amount of \$80,000. The less of the company was fixed at \$85,500, and that of the plaintiffs at \$3,000. The watch company received on an appertionment \$64,000, and the question in this suit was how far the remainder could be paid out of Robbins & Appleton's insurances. Under the charge of Judge John T. Nixon, the jury found for the plaintiffs for \$4,075.75. There are three other suits against other companies pending, in which the same questions are involved.

CIVIL NOTES. A meeting of the members of the bar

pposed to the new Code, has been called for 3:30 p. m. o-day, in the Supreme Court, General Term Room. Judge Gilbert, in Brooklyn, yesterday, reserved his decision in the application of the couns

Mary L. Ross for a commission in lunary in the case of Jacob S. Jackson, a deaf and blind man, who owns real estate in Brooklyn. Mrs. Ross is Jackson's mother. In the action of the Brooklyn Life Insurance

Company against ex Congressman Robinson and others, a motion was made, yesterday, for a decree of foreclosure of mortgages on Mr. Robinson's property in Bath, L. I. Judge Gilbert reserved his decision.

The habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of